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# —CACTUS— CULTURE

*Illustrated Cacti and Desert Plant*  
**CATALOGUE**

THIRD EDITION—Many Varieties Listed

Copyrighted by DESERT PLANT CO.

Price 25c

**DESERT PLANT CO.**

Station A, Box 95

EL PASO, TEXAS



A Section of Our Desert Garden

**E. TEXENSIS.** A very handsome cacti with its silky blossoms in delicate pink; you cannot help but appreciate this variety and it should be in every collection. Blooming size plants 50c, specimens \$1.50, postage 25c extra.



**STAPELIA VARIEGETA.** A nice plant for the house, and makes a new variety in your cacti collection. Nice plants with a handsome 6 inch Mexican bowl to plant it in, FREE, only 75c postpaid.

**ANHALONIUM FISSURATUM.** One of nature's most wonderful plants, called commonly LIVING ROCK, as it resembles a carved rock, until June, when a dainty pink blossom springs from the center. Grows in limestone ledges in Western Texas. A very desirable addition to any collection.  
Prices 50c to \$1.50.



# WHY YOU SHOULD BUY YOUR CACTI FROM US

## WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF FURNISHING RARE LARGE SPECIMENS FOR LANDSCAPE WORK

We send you fresh collected specimens, any sizes desired, and satisfaction guaranteed. Many varieties.

We are in the heart of the cactus country. We have a large crew of men and women collecting in every direction the best and healthiest plants, and they are all planted out doors in our gardens, or shipped direct from the wilds of Texas, Arizona and California.

No distance is too great for us to go after some RARE specimens that we hear about, and we furnish you the desired sizes for the use wanted. We have been collecting for over 35 years and we know where all varieties are to be found, and will please you if it is possible to be done.

Our Cacti are healthy and hardy and half hardy in Northern climates, as grown out of doors or as said before, shipped right from Nature's gardens, the healthiest grown.

If you get a collection from us that is not satisfactory, tell us about it, and we will make it satisfactory at once; our aim is to give you the best to be obtained at lowest RATES possible.

We will ship you the soil that they grow in if desired, at a nominal charge. The sandy loam in which the native cacti thrive in is best for them, and it will pay you to have several bags shipped by freight. Our charges are only \$1.00 a bag of 100 pounds, F. O. B. El Paso.

We hope you will not feel it presumption on our part to try to tell you how to GROW CACTI. We do not make the pretention of knowing it all about cacti by any means, but have in our many years of collecting them made several observations that at least should be of benefit to the amateur grower.

Before giving cultural hints, we want to say that it seems very strange to us that THERE ARE SO MANY PEOPLE IN THE WORLD WHO HAVE no knowledge or liking for nature's most wonderful creation, the cacti, and its sister succulents. Many have no admiration for the spiny varieties, and those are the most attractive to the real cacti fancier.

Their brilliant spines make a showy display even if they hadn't the additional beauty of their wonderful flowers.

You will find them easy of culture, and there is no reason why every home should not have a collection of the spiny beauties.

In their native environment the cacti are very fastidious in their choice of companions. Wherever you find a nice mountain cliff of limestone ledges you will find it bedecked with tiny Button cacti from the size of a dime to dollar,



and its companion will be invariably the Mam. Tuberculosa, with showy clusters of the E. C. Stramineus and occasionally the coy E. Uncinatus hiding under a Dasyliron, or Century plant.

The cacti grows on the East, South, and West sides of the mountains, and down in the sandy plains. After collecting awhile you can tell from the formations just what varieties you will find.

We know when we approach a very rocky arroya that its banks will be decorated with the useful Fish-hook cacti (*E. WISLIZENII*) with a few *Dasycanthus*, *Viridiflorus* and occasionally a pretty Mam. Radiosa, etc. But if we want some handsome cluster varieties we go to sandy plains where they nestle under the sage brush and mesquite.

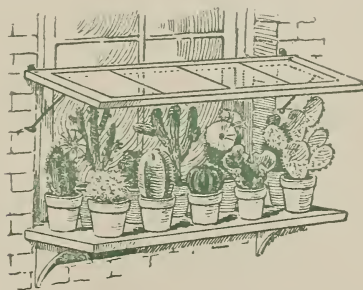
We can realize the joy of an Eastern Fancier unpacking a box of Rare Cacti, but there is no joy equal to that of the collector who finds a new one, or one that has been formed into a monstrosity by some freak of nature.

In naming the cacti listed for sale in this catalog will say that they are all true to name as far as possible, and all new varieties will be named as soon as possible.

Thanking you for your orders and appreciation, we are,

Very sincerely,

DESERT PLANT CO.



A Suggestion for Window Gardening

## GENERAL HINTS ON CACTUS CULTURE

Upon receiving a box of cacti, unpack and place the plants in lukewarm water for half an hour. Cut roots short, and plant out in very sandy loam: give good drainage, with a little charcoal in bottom of pot. It is well to place a handful of propagating sand around the roots of each plant. New roots will soon form if little water is given.

In the soil where *Echinocereus Stramineus*, *Mam. Micromeris*, and all cacti that are listed as growing on limestone ledges, should have some slacked lime well mixed in the soil.

In the *Echinocacti* *Horizonthalonius* soil should be more gravel than soil and no water after blooming season. Many say that the *Horizonthalonius* rot easily for them. In their native soil they grow mostly in rocky flats where there is good drainage, with very little soil of a sandy loam mixed with gravels. A rocky mound is the ideal place to grow *Echinocacti*. The *Echinocacti* have handsome blossoms, seem to flourish in the most desolate rocky arroyos. Throw together a miniature Rocky Mountain, and plant them in ledges. They make a better showing when several of a variety are planted in groups. Also the cluster varieties make a grand rockery, as most of their blossoms are very bright.

The native soil is of a peculiar composition: no matter how long a drouth we have had, upon digging a cacti you will find the soil slightly moist.

In the spring before the blooming season the cacti does not look so bright and green, but after the summer rains begin they put on a wonderful growth of spines and body, and August is their most beautiful season.

Growing on steep rocky mountain shelves they have perfect drainage, so the burden of our song is DRAINAGE and a sandy soil for spiny cactuses, planting and it will send up its profuse blossoms as if it had never been disturbed.

Wholesale cacti dealers can leave them packed in boxes all winter, and plant in the spring successfully.

The hardness of cactuses are difficult to determine, as each locality has its problems to solve. We find the cacti in mountains of 8,000 feet altitude, that should be hardy in the Eastern climates. In the descriptive matter these varieties will be noted.

In Northern climates the *Opuntia* furnish an assortment of varieties suitable for a gorgeous Rockery. The *O. Arobescens* with its bright blossoms followed with its yellow seed pods planted at the summit of the Rockery, surrounded with all varieties of the flat leaved *Opuntia*, will make a permanent display hard to rival.

The *Opuntias* also will accept copious watering, especially the *Arobescens*, and *Frutescens* like plenty of water. They are found growing in draws and arroyos that drain the mountains, therefore getting a liberal watering at each rain.

The *Cerei*, *Phyllocacti*, and *Epihyllums* are all cacti that require a good soil, and heat, the treatment given a geranium will succeed with these Hot-House varieties.

The *Dasylliron*, *Yuccas* and *Century* plants are very handsome, easy decorative plants to grow. They are grown with the same soil, drainage, etc., that you give the *Echinocacti*.

If your cactuses seem to be rotting, unpot and cut off the rotted spots, sprinkle slacked lime or sulphur over the affected parts. Let lay in the sun for a week, or until dried out, then replant with propagating sand next to plant.

Insects may be killed with a weak coal oil emulsion.

Take one tablespoonful of oil to a cup of sweet milk, mix well, and add 2 gallons of water, and spray the affected plant. With the charcoal at bottom of drainage, and lime in soil you should not be troubled with rot.

You may root cuttings in charcoal or in propagating sand.

Seed will germinate readily in clear sand kept moist, at a good temperature. We note that all the seedlings come up in July and August, after the heat, and rains come, in their native soil and always in the shelter of a rock, or friendly plant.

Cactus must be protected in Northern climate, but can be shipped any season of the year.

We will answer any question about your cacti difficulties, if within our province.

As you will see that we specialize on the native cacti of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California.

It is impossible to get cactus from Mexico as yet, there is a quarantine and they cannot be sold. As soon as we get permission we will have all the rare varieties from that country that can be obtained.

### BARGAINS IN RARE CACTI, SOME UNNAMED

This season, while out collecting, we have found several new varieties of cactus that have never been on the market before, and some unnamed. We have sent them to Dr. Rose of the Plant Department, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C., and as fast as he determines the names we will label those catalogued unnamed among this list. We also hope to have a supplement later on with cuts of these new varieties.

Now we will name them, and give as accurate description as possible. In ordering them you may rest assured that the plants are worthy of a place among your collection. If not pleased, money back guarantee, upon our receipt of plants, if returned within five days.

**No. 1**—Is a very handsome *Echinocereus* similar to the *E. C. Dasycanthus*, yet it is more handsome and a peculiar formation of a top like a cap set in one-fourth of an inch from the body of the plant. Some of these caps are covered closely with pretty rose color tipped spines, contrasting with the white spines of the body of the plant. Some have brown tipped spines, but all have that cap top, and it is a very desirable plant for any collection.

Have not yet seen the blossom, but the plant looks like a blossom itself and if it never bloomed it is decorative.

**Nice 3-inch plants 50c, larger 75c to \$1.00 for cluster.**

**No. 2**—Is an *Echinocereus* with long slim spines slightly hooked with a beautiful center cluster of straight spines. The plant is very similar to *E. Longhamtus*, but handsomer. As these plants grow in almost unaccessible regions of the Big Bend Country of Texas, they are very scarce, and will not have a supply of them before June.

**Price 75c to \$1.00**

**No. 3**—Is a peculiar *Mamillaria* found in the same locality as No. 2. It grows similar to the *M. Tuberculosa*, but is so very closely covered with fine white hair-like spines that you are not able to examine the tubercles. Little stiff spines tipped with brown bristle from each tubercle. A handsome little plant. **Price 35c to \$1.00.**

**No. 4**—Is an *Echinocereus* found way down on the border of Mexico in Grant County, New Mexico. It is very similar to the *E. C. Fendelerii* yet has a different growth, short, squatty clusters, and different tubercles.

It has not been offered for sale before, and will make another variety for your collection. It has a very showy bloom, but is not a very handsome plant. **Price 35c, 50c to 75c for good cluster.**

**No. 5**—We call *Mam. Sneedii* until it has a permanent name. Mr. Sneed, one of our collectors, was the lucky discoverer of this dainty little plant. It has tiny white heads, and grows in clusters from 2 to 100 heads. Has a daisy-like blossom followed by red fruit pods. **Prices from 20c, 35c, 50c, 75c, to \$2.50 for largest cluster.**

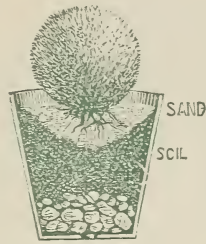
**No. 6**—Is *Mam. Tuberculata*—a handsome white spined *Mamillaria* that you should have in your collection. **Price 25c, 50c.**

**No. 7**—*Mam. Scheerii*, a very handsome plant of which there are two varieties, one has a central hooked spine, the other a short straight spine from the center of the long tubercles. It blossoms from the first of July to the tenth, and is very difficult to find unless in blossom, we do not offer them until the first of July and the supply is very limited. **Price \$1.00 to \$2.00 for largest specimen.**

**No. 8**—A handsome cluster *Echinocereus* that blossoms profusely; have no small plants. **Prices 10c per head in clusters.**

**Special Bargain**—Will make up a collection of these plants above for **\$3.00, medium specimens: \$10.00 for best specimens.**





### RELIABLE HINTS HOW TO GROW CACTUS

Among flowers there is no plant that would make southern California more famous than cactus the King of the Desert. People have neglected this fact just because the cactus does not like to be petted. Cactus can be grown successfully by anybody who is interested more in flowers than the gardener who works for him. Where oranges grow, there cactus will grow outdoors. Also, sandy loam is a good soil; the cerens will stand heavier soil but not manure. When cactus are transplanted half of the roots must be cut off; put soil loosely around the roots and if the plant leans over tie it to a stick; after a while examine the roots and when you discover new growth, then water the plant to settle the soil; after that use water sparingly. The best growing plants should get less water. Healthy looking plants with no roots and cuttings are just as good as cactus with roots. Dry the cutting in sun for a day or two, prepare the ground and put some dry clean sand under the end of the cutting; the new roots will soon reach the good soil through the sand; or root them in pots under glass and set them out. The idea of growing plants in small pots is just a trick to force the plant to bloom sooner, but if you want to grow fine cactus then please plant them in larger pots.

But in a cold climate where cactus can be grown first in greenhouses, there they do not do so well, therefore in this case we must use a little more common sense if we want to be successful. Cactus and all other plants live on the earth's forces just like hair on animals. Cactus do not absorb moisture in their bodies from the atmosphere above the ground, but the sun's heat extracts the water which the plants draw up with their roots and that causes circulation and growth. Shelves in greenhouses may look artistic, but they are not scientific. They separate plants from the forces of the earth of which the vital parts of plant bodies are composed. We therefore find better results by building two walls two feet high and four or more feet a part, fill the inside with good soil, plant the show or stock plants as far apart as necessary; the spaces between you can fill with small plants or cuttings planted in pots; bury them in sand to keep the roots in even temper; heat your greenhouses with a coal oil stove; combustion requires moisture and that will dry the air of your greenhouse and excite the plants to draw up water through their roots. The circulation will keep them clean from scales and double your day in growing seasons. If the sun burns your plants then do not paint the glass, but erect a protection of laths just over the south side of your greenhouse.

CARL ACKERMAN.

The Inca Cactus Grove, 5350 Huntington Drive, Los Angeles, California

## ECHINOCEREUS

**E. C. DASYCANTHUS.** A handsome plant with very large yellow blossoms. The spines vary in color from white to brown, and red tipped, making such a different display that you might say there are 4 colors of it—most anyone would believe a different variety. Prices from 35c to \$1.50 for handsome cluster specimens.



**E. C. CLORANTHUS.** Another variety that has showy spines of all colors. One will be all white the other yellow, and another very red tipped with its greenish-brown blossoms. You will be pleased to have a specimen of every color. Prices from 35c to \$1.50 for large handsome clusters.

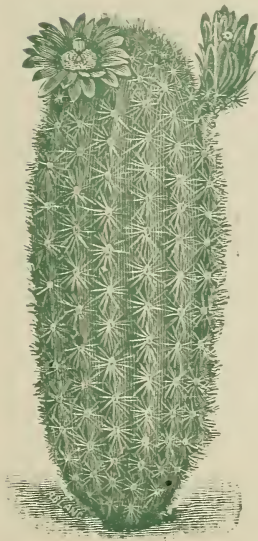
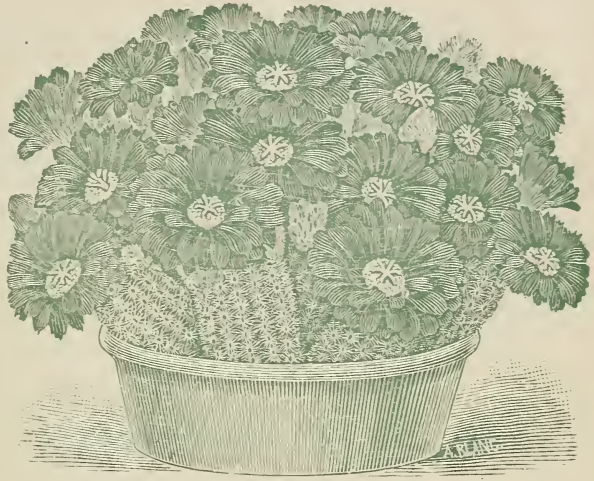


**E. C. POLYCANTHUS.** A large cluster variety that blossoms profusely. Has light yellow spines, and is a very handsome plant. Clusters only. 50c to \$1.50 for specimens.



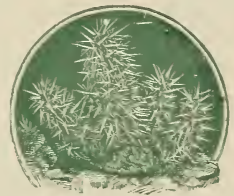
**E. C. FENDELERII.**

One of the most popular Echinocereus, with its many handsome blossoms in May that perfume the house. Single heads, 35c; large clusters, 75c to \$1.00.



**E. C. VIRIDIFLORUS.** With its green blossoms, and short dark red spines makes a very handsome plant. Prices from 35c up to \$1.00 for clusters.

**E. C. STRAMINEUS.** Has long straw colored spines, and fine bloomer. Grows on limestone ledges in large clusters. Very showy plant for a Rockery. Prices from 35c up to \$5.00 for large specimen cluster. Better put lime in soil.



**E. C. ENNEACANTHUS.** Stems six inches to two feet in height, by two inches in diameter, cylindrical. Light green in color, forms very large clusters, sometimes hundreds of heads. Ribs shallow, spines straight, yellowish to black, about one inch long. Flowers bourn in May and June near top of stem, petals deep purple, stamens yellow. Fruit delicious. Prices 50c—\$1.00 to \$5.00 for large clusters.







## CONOIDES

**E. C. CONOIDES.** Grows similarly to *Polycanthus*, but has large, almost black spines with brick red blossoms.

Clusters only, 50c to \$1.50.

## OPUNTIAS

This is one of the commonest and best known of the genera of cacti in temperate North America, because it is as widely distributed as any of the families. It includes the species known by the popular term "prickly pear" of which some spineless forms have been developed and extensively advertised as valuable stock feed. These "prickly pear" forms of the genus are what are called by the botanist the *Platopuntiae*, because of the plate-like forms taken by the joints, which are not leaves, as some people call them, but literally parts of the body of the plant or joints. The genus also contains the "chollas" or Cane cacti, which have thickish, cylindrical, jointed stems, and grow into branched tree-like forms 6 to 10 feet high, called scientifically the *Cylindropuntiae*; literally, the *Opuntiae* whose joints take a cylindrical form. Other forms of the genus are the slender-stemmed branching shrub with yellow flowers and scarlet berries, the "*tasajilla*;" and the forms having short club-shaped joints,—the *Clavatae*. The *Clavatae* are usually low plants, forming circular mounds, which look like artificially made flower beds when the plants are in bloom. The *Platopuntiae* or "*nopales*," as the Mexicans call them, vary in size from small creeping forms with joints no bigger than a dollar, to immense trees 20 feet or more in height and with joints a foot to eighteen inches long, half as broad and three or four inches thick. The various divisions of the group, however, are similar in having flowers of the same general shape, spiny fruit, jointed stems, and rudimentary leaves, which fall off shortly after the joints reach their growth.

The *Opuntiae* are remarkable for the profusion of large flowers which they bear, and for their immense handsomely-colored fruits. The flowers are in shades of pale yellow, a beautiful shade of saffron, of rich reddish-yellow, of a purplish-pink, of crimson, and of purple. The fruits, called on some species the "prickly pear" or "tuna," are often 3 or 4 inches long and 2 or 3 inches in diameter. Some, like that of the *Opuntia arborescens*, are of a bright yellow color; whilst others are of a dark purplish shade. It is because the fruit on the *O. arborescens* is such a showy object, making the plant, which grows in bushlike form, visible for miles across the desert, that it is popularly called the "Candle cactus." The fruits of the *Opuntiae* are used extensively as an article of diet in Mexico and by the Indians. Jams, jellies, cheese, and even a kind of bread are made from them. Many kinds have a delicious flavor eaten raw, when ripe.

The *Opuntiae* render an important service to man in districts where grown, by being used as fences or natural barriers. It is recorded in history that when the island of St. Christopher, of the West Indies, was divided between the French and English, three rows of *Opuntia tuna* were planted to mark the boundary. Some varieties form a very strong hedge of dense growth, the branches interlacing and bristling with spines, making an absolutely impassable barrier.

## OPUNTIAS—Continued

A striking and interesting feature of the Opuntiae is that they can be propagated from cuttings with great readiness. Here in Texas if we leave the cuttings of some of the species lying on the ground in the hot sun, absolutely neglected and untouched, they will soon send out roots into the sandy soil and quickly develop into thriving plants. This characteristic of the family makes it possible for us to ship cuttings of these varieties to any distance, and they will quickly take root, if planted in very sandy soil, even though a week or two in transit. Many of the varieties are so large that we offer them—as noted below—in cuttings only. A cutting will start to root better if the freshly cut part of the plant be "calloused," that is, left exposed to the sun for two or three days before planting.

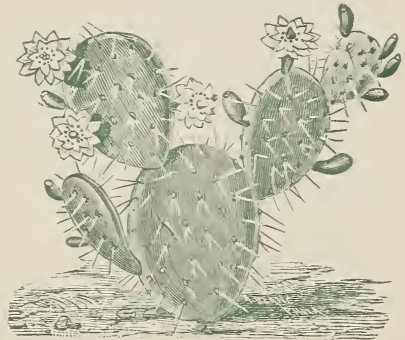
Our offerings of the Opuntiae include more species than offered by any other dealer so far as we know. Many of the species described are quite new. For this reason, we have been unable to have the necessary engravings for many of the species offered in time to be included in this catalog.

### DESCRIPTION OF SOME NEW ECHINOCEREUS

**E. C. BERLANDIERI.** A beautiful plant of creeping or trailing habit, forming a tuft of rather soft and watery stems, six inches to several feet in length, by three quarters of an inch in thickness, bearing on the ridges little tubercles crowned with one inch long spines and clusters of short spines. Flowers four inches across, composed of bright purple petals, on erect bristly tube, and rose colored stamens, the stigma standing well above them. It is an ideal window box or hanging basket plant, has fine fruit, and is hardy anywhere in the Southern states. Prices from 50c to \$1.50 each cluster.

**E. C. PECTINATUS, Var. CAESPITOSUS.** Stems two to six inches high, by two to three inches in diameter, usually solitary, but sometimes in small clusters, greyish green ribs of which there are from twelve to eighteen, covered with whitish wool and white, rose or brown tinted spines. Flowers produced on top of stems, the short tube clothed with wooly spines. Spread of petals three to five inches, deep rose, semi-double, anthers yellow; stigma bright green. The flowers are as fragrant as honey suckles and the handsomest of native Texas globular cacti; the large bloom on a two inch plant gives it a top heavy appearance. Prices from 50c to \$1.50 for nice specimen.

**O. MISSOURENSIS.** A large leaved variety with very large edible fruit pods. Handsome plant for a Rockery, also hardy. Large plants only. Propagates easily from the single leaf. Large cut of complete leaf 25c. Large plants, \$1.00 up to \$5.00.



A CRISTATE OPUNTIA leaf that we find occasionally. Price \$1.50. Very rare.



## OPUNTIAS—Continued

These are the hardiest of cactuses, and make brilliant Rockeries.



**C. MACROCENTRA.** A desirable rockery plant. Propagates from cuttings. Large cut 25c up to 75c.



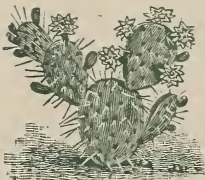
**OPUNTIA AROBESCENS.** Is one of the most decorative of that class. It grows in tree shape and is covered with hundreds of gay blossoms, followed by yellow seed pods, that gained it the name of candle cactus. Prices from 25c for good cuts up to \$5.00 for large specimens.

**O. FRUTESCENS.** Is a slim stemmed variety that grows in bush form, covered with small red pear shaped seed pods; makes a desirable plant for your collection. Prices from 35c to \$1.00 for specimen.

**OPUNTIA FRUTESCENS MAJOR.**—A very handsome bush variety of the Opuntias, very much larger stems than the O. Frutescens; has larger blossoms and fruits. Fine for pots or Rockeries. 50c to \$1.50 for nice large plant, a foot or more tall.

**O. FILLIPENDULA.** Is a small flat procumbent variety that has a profusion of canary colored blossoms with seed pods. The flat leaf is covered with white spines that propagate readily from cuts. Rooted plants 35c to \$1.00. Large cuts 25c.

We have a number of **OPUNTIAS** that have not been named, that will send cuts for 35c to 75c, all very desirable for Rockeries.

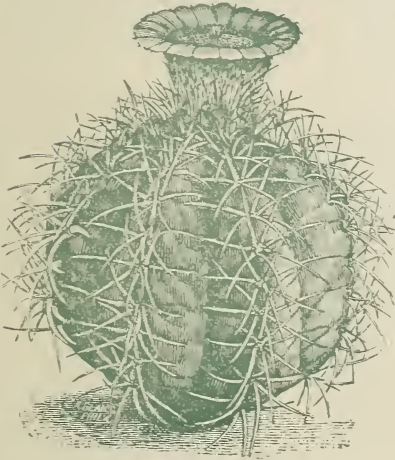


**OPUNTIAS**  
No Names



## ECHINOCACTI

**E. INTERTEXTUS.** A low growing variety that grows only on low rocky flats, in very sandy loam. We call it the **EARLY BLOOMER**, as it blossoms from the last of January, on through March. Has a dainty striped cream colored flower. Price 35c to 50c for largest specimen.



**E. HORIZONTALIS.** One of the Hedge hog variety, and has very handsome blossoms from June to July. Many complain that it rots for them easily. Try giving very little water, and drainage in sandy loam soil. There are two forms of this cacti, one has very few spines on ribs; it is very rarely found, but can furnish a few at 50c to \$1.00 each for specimen. Common variety, price 35c to \$1.00 for specimens.

**E. UNCINATUS.** A very showy, handsome cacti that you will appreciate with its long hooked spines, and orange colored flowers. It is always found in sheltered nooks, and growing in limestone ledges. Prices 50c to \$1.00 for the largest specimen.



**E. EMORYI.** A very large species that is found in its native habitat 30 inches or more in height. The illustration is of a very small specimen. This species has very handsome flowers and attractive spine formation and should be in every collection. Exceedingly rare and stock limited. \$1.50 to \$10.00 each for nice specimens.



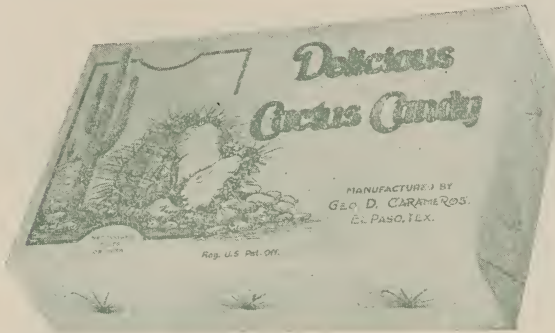
# ECHINOCACTI Continued

**E. WISLIZENII.** A very handsome, decorative plant, with its long handsome hooked spines the Indians used as fish hooks. It blossoms in July, and follows with large yellow seed pods that stay on for months, lending a pretty effect all winter.

5 inch plants 75c. 10 inch plants \$1.50. Large specimens \$5.00 up to \$25.00 F. O. B.

The handsome hooked spines from E. Wislizenii are very curious. Price 10c per dozen.

Genuine Cactus Candy is made from this cactus. Handsome boxes, ½-lb. 65c; 1-lb. \$1.30.



The picture on this box shows the Giant Cactus in combination with a Barrel Blooming Cactus. A slice is taken out and from the opening the white pulp from which the candy is made can be seen. Bunches of thorns decorate the edge of this box. Each bunch consists of six straight thorns and one bent at the end. The bent one is so strong that the Indians use it as a fishing hook, while the straight one used as a needle on a

victrola reproduces with pleasing effects.

1 lb. Box, size 6 7/8 x 4 1/4 x 1 3/4, by insured parcel post, each	\$ 1.30
Per dozen (express collect)	\$12.75

This hand made Indian package of Mexican clay is hand decorated with a beautiful variety of cactus plants. Contains a miniature horse - hair "sombrero." It's tied with red silk ribbon and covered with a beautiful picture representing the Aztec Calendar, of which the original, carved on stone, is now in the possession of the National Museum of Mexico.



½ lb. Bowl, size 5 in. diam. x 2 in. high, by ins. parcel post, each	\$ 1.30
Per dozen (express collect)	\$12.75
1 lb. Bowl, size 6 ½ in. diam. x 2 ½ in. high, by ins. parcel post, each	\$ 2.50
Per dozen (express collect)	\$25.00
2 lb. Bowl, size 7 ½ in. diam. x 3 in. high, by ins. parcel post, each	\$ 3.25
Per dozen (express collect)	\$37.50

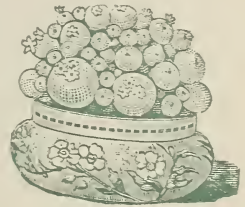
## MAMILLARIA



**THE MAMILLARIA.** Are the most beautiful blooming cacti that we have, and are very easy to grow.

**MAM. GRAHAMII.** A small growing variety with white spines and dark fine hooked central spines. Its pink blossoms make such a show in blossom time that the collector has an easy time finding them as they dot the limestone cliffs like tiny stars. Prices from 35c to 75c for specimen clusters. Try them on your rockery.

**MAM. MICROMERIS.** Dr. Rose of the Smithsonian Institute tells us that scientists are about to decide that the Micromeris is not a Mamillaria. However they determine, it is a dainty little cactus that every fancier should have at least a thousand of to use as borders for tall growing varieties. We have it in sizes from a dime to a half dollar, and for the price of two for 35c, 100 for \$5.00.



**MAM. HEYDERII.** A flat growing variety with large tubercles. Good bloomer, followed with pretty red seed pods that stay on a long time. Hardy. Price from 35c to \$1.00 for specimen.

**MAMALLARIA GREGGII.** Is a big sister to Micromeris, and is also a fine border plant. One peculiarity is that it sends out a succession of pretty red seed pods all winter, making a unique showing among its closely woven fine white spines. It is much larger than the Micromeris. Prices from 25c to 75c for Cristates and clusters.



## MAMILLARIA—Continued

**MAM. MACROMERIS.** A large cluster variety. We do not believe we have ever found a single plant of this variety. Has a handsome blossom, and grows in sandy flats. Clusters from 75c to \$5.00 for large clusters.



**MAM. TUBERCULOSA.** Grows on limestone cliffs, from a single plant to handsome clusters. Nice plant. Prices from 35c to \$1.00 for large cluster. These are small growing varieties.

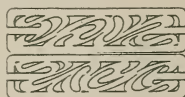
**MAM. RADIOSA.** Is very rarely found. They are handsome little cluster varieties that bloom well. Prices from 35c to \$1.00 for specimen cluster.

**MAM. SCHEERII.** A handsome plant that we have listed in the RARE PLANTS. You will find description and prices given there.

**MAM. MEICANTHA.** Similar to Heyderii; has different bloom and spine formation. Prices from 50c to \$1.00 for specimen.



**MAMALARIA GOODRICHII.** A handsome Mam., somewhat similar to the M. Grahamii, but has black central hooked fine spines, and grows taller, and has larger rose-pink blossoms in circle around the plant. A very dainty variety for bowl planting. 35c to \$1.00 each.





# YUCCAS, DASYLIRON and AGAVES

The YUCCAS are as decorative as a palm, and more hardy, making a grand display in the spring with its handsome spikes of waxy blossoms. Can furnish all sizes of plants from 50c up to \$5.00 for large specimens.



AGAVE STRICTA is a palm-like hardy plant that you will like. Prices from 50c up to \$5.00 for large plant.



CENTURY PLANTS.—Handsome small Century Plants. 50c to \$1.50 each.



The DASYLIRON SERRAFOLIA is a most attractive plant, growing to a large size and has a showy blossom plume in June. Prices from 50c up to \$10.00 for big specimen.

Special seeds, 25c per pkt.

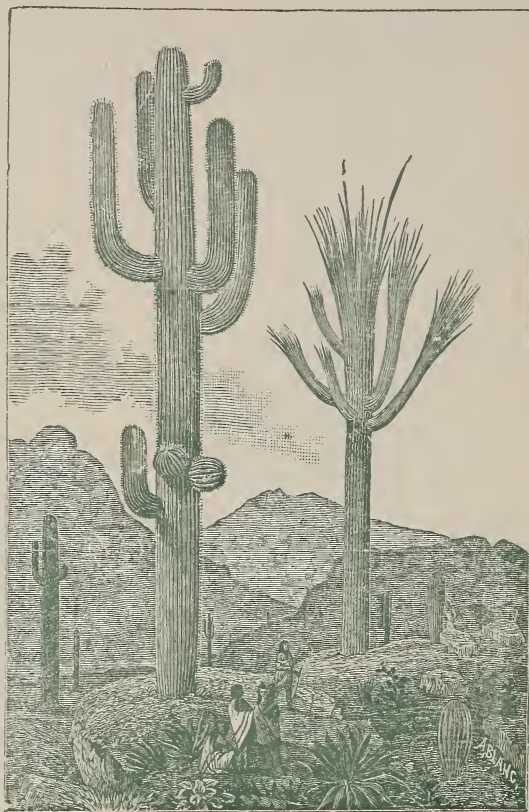


AGAVE LECHUGUILLA. Handsome decorative plant from 4 inches to 12 or more inches high, dark green leaves tipped with black sharp ends. Flower stalk from five to eight feet tall. Nice plants from 50c to \$1.50 each.

AGAVE ATROVIRENS. (MAGUEY PLANT) Large broad thick leaves, very fine plant for potting in bowls, or out of doors, small plants for bowls 50c to \$1.50 each.

## CEREUS GIGANTEUS

As it is impossible to get any cactuses from Mexico at present, the only *Cereus* that we are offering is the *Cereus Giganteus* in large specimens only, five feet tall, \$20.00 F. O. B. Smaller or larger ones a matter of correspondence, as the collector has not made his shipment yet, but will be able to fill orders for specimens. Small plants \$2.50 to \$5.00 each. Handsome specimen, 10 feet high, \$60.00.



**THE CEREUS GREGGII.**—A fine night blooming variety that has a very large root, with slim stems. A handsome rare variety, \$1.50 to \$3.00 each.

## GENUINE TEXAS RESURRECTION PLANTS



The Resurrection Plant grows in the wilds of the mountains of Western Texas. It is called by the Mexicans the "siempre viva," which means about the same as our English word "everlasting." This is because, although it frequently seems to be entirely dead it quickly revives when it receives moisture.

The plant will last for years. It requires no soil, no nourishment, no attention, other than to put it in a saucer of water whenever it is desired to revive it.

Nice plants, each 10c to 25c. Low wholesale prices to dealers.

## SUCCULENTS

**OUR SUCCULENTS** make a wonderful display planted in bowls with the cacti. *Sedum Altissimum* makes a strong growth and is used to hang over the edges of bowls and vases. 35c each.

*Sedum dasyphyllum*, is a tufted plant, and every little loose leaf will make a plant if you sow them on soil and sprinkle a little sand over them. Nice little clump. 35c.

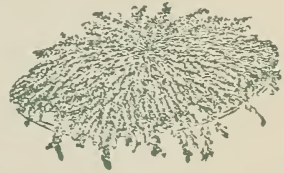
*Sedum muralis*, fine for potting. 35c each.

*Echeveria Metallica flammea*, is one of the very best Christmas plants we know of; little ones will be as large as cabbages in a year and every leaf on the flower stem will make a plant like the ones sent you. 40c each.

*Echeveria Secunda Glauca*, very desirable, and handsome little plants. 35c each.

Have a few seedlings *Aloe Hanburyana* at 25c each.

**RARE NEW WATER PLANT.** Different from the Resurrection Plant, but unfolds when placed in bowl of water in same manner, but is much finer and different. 25c each; 3 for 50c.



## PHYLLOCACTUS LATIFRONS

### THE "QUEEN" CACTUS



As most of the *Phyllocacti* are tender, we do not list them in this catalogue. This species, however,—the *Phyllocactus latifrons* or "Queen" cactus,—is such a magnificent grower, and such a profuse bearer of wonderful flowers, and so easily grown and cared for by any lover of flowers, that we cannot resist offering it here. It is beyond question one of the finest of all blooming cacti. It is called by a great many people the Night Blooming Cereus, because its blooms open after sunset, but this is a mistake, as that is not its proper name. Its name means literally the broad leaved cactus. It has no thorns, a fact which makes it a popular plant. It can, furthermore, be easily propagated by starting the cuttings or branches in damp sand. Planted out in the summer time it will bear a wealth of bloom; and it grows in any soil.

The flowers are truly wonderful. The long trumpet-shaped buds expand, generally after sunset, into a large rosette of delicate white petals, shaded on the outer side with golden tints. These flowers have a delicious odor. Often a plant will have 45 to 60 flowers all open at the same time, each flower measuring from 6 to 8 inches in diameter. The illustration on the first page of this catalogue is made from an actual photograph.

The plant prefers a fairly rich soil, and should be watered freely when growing. It may, with advantage, be given a little shade during the hot summer months. It must be protected in winter by being brought indoors or placed in a greenhouse, where it should be given water very sparingly.

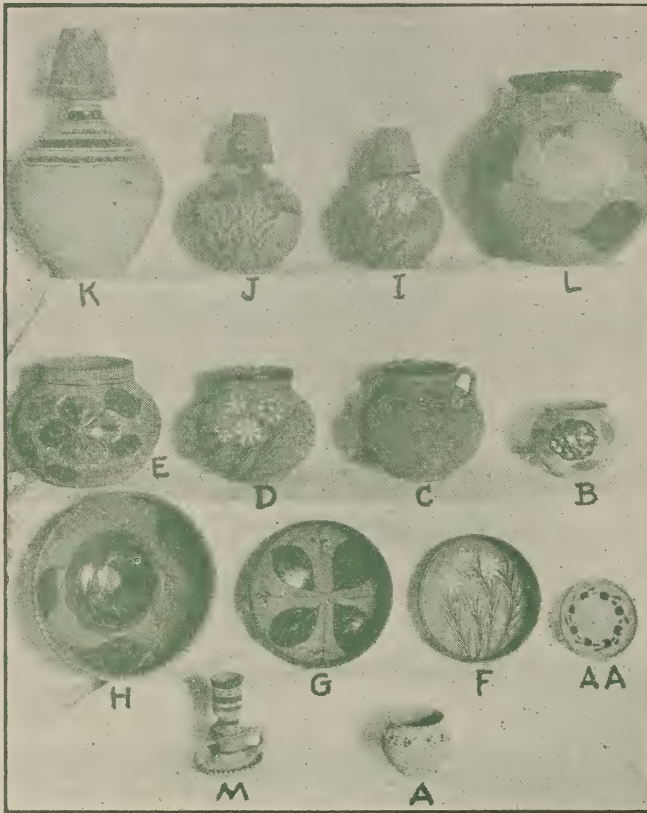
NOTE—The latest botanical revision calls this species *Phyllocactus stenopetalus*.

Price, good plants, each ..... 35 cents

Extra large fine plants, each ..... 75 cents

Supply Limited





### NO. A. TO M.

Local Mexican hand made earthenware pottery, decorated by Mexican artists and comes in assorted designs as per illustrations.

	Each
No. AA.—Smallest Mexican Casuela, about 3" diam. ....	\$ .25
No. A. —Smallest Mexican Olla, about 2½" high .....	.25
No. B. —Small Mexican Olla, about 3¼" high .....	.40
No. C. —Medium Mexican Olla, 1 handle, about 5" high .....	.50
No. D. —Medium Mexican Olla, 2 handles, about 5" high .....	.50
No. E. —Large Mexican Olla, about 7½" high .....	1.00
No. F. —Small Mexican Casuela, about 5" diam. ....	.40
No. G. —Medium Mexican Casuela, about 6" diam. ....	.50
No. H. —Large Mexican Casuela, about 7½" diam. ....	1.00
No. I. —Small Water Jug and Cup, about 6" high .....	.75
No. J. —Medium Water Jug and Cup, about 7" high .....	.85
No. K. —Large Water Jug and Cup, about 11" high .....	1.25
No. L. —Largest Mexican Olla, about 10" high .....	1.25
No. M. —Mexican Candle Holder, about 3½" high .....	.35



### NO. N. TO S.

Guadalajara Mexican hand made fine pottery, hand decorated with Aztec and Toltec (flower) designs in assorted shapes and colors, as per illustrations.

No. N.	—Guadalajara Miniature Pieces, about 2" to 3" high or diam.	\$ .25
No. O.	—Guadalajara Smallest Vases, etc., about 3" to 4" high or diam.	.60
No. P.	—Guadalajara Flower Vases, etc., about 5" high	1.00
No. Q.	—Guadalajara Water Cooler, about 8" high	2.00
No. R.	—Guadalajara Flower Vases, etc., about 7" or 8" high	2.50
No. S.	—Guadalajara Flower Vases, about 12" high, assorted	4.50
No. NN.	—Miniature Olla (aromatic) Pottery, from 3" to 4" high or diameter. NOT ILLUSTRATED.	.30

## DESERT PLANT COMPANY

STATION A, BOX 95

EL PASO, TEXAS

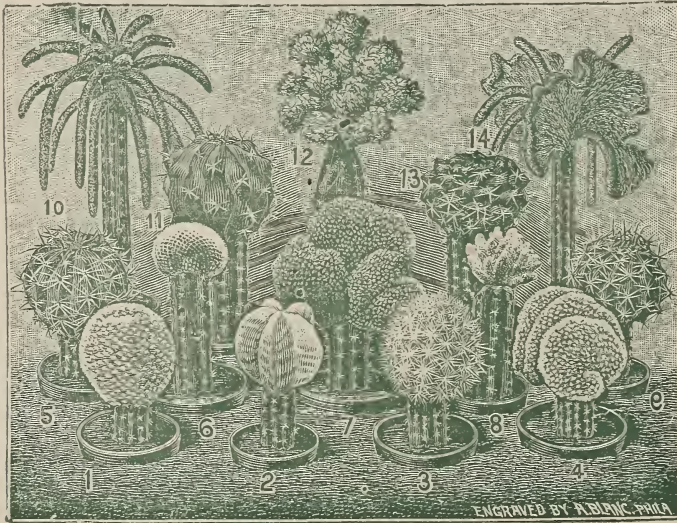
Wholesale Rates Quoted to Dealers



## GRAFTING

Grafting cacti has come to be recognized as the best means by which certain desirable ends may be obtained, and is much practiced by fanciers who are making a careful study of their curious and truly wonderful specimens of this strange branch of nature. The main object of grafting is to procure a quicker growth and to improve and increase the bloom. To this end the stoutest and most rapid growing species are selected as stocks on which to graft the slower growing and more slender varieties. But the operation is also performed to preserve some tender, rare sort that it rather susceptible to water, and if left growing on its own roots, might develop a rot that would soon rob the collector of a valued specimen, but which, if securely grafted on a strong stem of *Cereus*, is safe from such accident. Still another object of grafting, and one that is in great favor where the collection is a large one, is the producing of as great a curiosity as possible by grafting as many different sorts as can be crowded upon one stem or cluster, in which way a seemingly great freak is often the result.

While all these effects are looked for by the experimenter, by far the greater percentage of grafting done is the putting of *Epiphyllum* scions on *Pereskia* stock. European growers with plenty of room at their disposal have achieved remarkable success with these plants, using large heavy stalks of



GROUP OF GRAFTED CACTI

is done by splitting the stock and cutting the scion to a wedge shape. Then insert the wedge and hold in place by running a cactus spine through in one or two places. To keep the cut edges firmly together, a split stick put on carefully like a clothes pin at the outer edge of the juncture will be found all that is necessary. This should not be put on tight enough to hurt the plant, but just enough to keep the split from opening and need only be

*Pereskia* several feet high and grafting the *Epiphyllum Russelianum* or *Truncatum* on it in tiers one above the other. The result has been a pyramid which, when in full bloom, makes a gorgeous display and is much admired. The grafting of the *Epiphyllum* on *Pereskia* is very simple, and it

left on for four or five days, as a perfect union should take place in that time. All growth that shows on the *Pereskia* stock should be picked off so that full strength may be driven into the new graft and once growth gets well started there will not be much trouble in that direction. Another combination that is much in favor is that of *Cereus Flagelliformis* on *Cereus Colubrius*, *Cereus Nycticalus* or *Pereskia*. The *C. Flagelliformis* being a drooping plant, by having its head held up two or more feet, a fine specimen is obtained that can be set anywhere, while a plant on its own root require room to hang over and it is better grown in a hanging basket. The grafting is just as simple as for *Epiphyllums* and *Pereskias*, and if anything, is easier. Either the stock or scion may be cut to a wedge shape, and two or more small pieces may be put on one stock. This also unites very quickly and growth begins almost at once. The *Cereus Tuberosus* is another good one to graft on a stronger growing *Cereus* and as it grows upright, a shorter stock may be used than for the Rat-tail or *Cereus Flagelliformis*. It is sometimes put on a strong young plant of an *Opuntia*, but it does not give as good results as when grafted on a *Cereus*. A six-inch stem of *Cereus Triangularis*, *Nycticalus* or *McDonaldii* will be found excellent for a stock to put this pretty and satisfying sort on.



With all the slender varieties, the wedge grafting is the best plan, but when a globular sort is put on a stout stemmed *Cereus*, the simplest way is to cut the base of the scion square off, and also the top of the stock. Place the two edges together and fasten by running two or three spines through the edges, and tie on firmly with twine to hold securely in place. If thought best the top of the stock may be cut into a cone shape and fitted carefully into a hole in the base of the scion, fastening and tying as in the other case. Grafting is much used to increase the stock of cristates and monstrosities, always in greater demand than the supply. As a small piece of cristate will continue to grow in its contorted form, but on its own roots would be a long time coming to a desirable size, it is best to graft it upon a vigorous growing stock, when it quickly reaches nice proportions. A collection of grafted plants is very curious and a source of unfailing interest as their growth develops.

Much has been written, says J. A. McDonald of Mexico, about the kind of soil best suited for cactaceous plants. Mr. John W. Singer, now president of the National Cactus Society of England, in his lecture delivered last year before the Royal Horticultural Society, makes an able review of the different composts employed by the best scientific cultivators in Europe.

Speaking of Monsieur Rebut, "He gets the compost earth of a meadow, well powdered; also leaf mould and manure from the bottom of a dung heap at least two years old, this also well powdered; earth or dirt from the road, especially from the deep ruts; earth from old willow trees and oak trees. This collection of material is put in a heap and allowed to stay a long time, occasionally stirring to promote decomposition. It is then to be sifted before using, mixing it with a fine sand as may be required. He would then water once a month."

While appropriate soil is very essential, still too much stress cannot be laid on the important fact that cacti delight in the sun and air. Amateurs must imitate the conditions in which the plants grow at home, the same as orchid cultivators create different temperatures for their plants. Fortunately for lovers of Cacti, the "pets" are not so particular as to temperature, many standing equally well 100 degrees as also light freezing.

PRICES IN THIS CATALOG CANCEL ALL PREVIOUS PRICES AND ARE  
SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

## HOW TO ORDER BY MAIL

**YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS.**—Be very sure that your name and address are written very plainly on each order. We frequently have orders where either name is not given or address is omitted. Also give plainly the R. F. D. number and box, or the street address. We acknowledge all orders by post-card if not filled immediately. If such acknowledgment is not received or if the order does not follow at once, write us about it.

**CASH WITH ORDER.**—The proper way is to send remittances in full to cover order and postage. One third cost should accompany all C. O. D. orders.

**ALL PRICES** are subject to price fluctuations and to change without notice. For this reason we ask you to write for quantity price. Rarely is it necessary to change from the catalog, and the prices will be consistent with the market. You will be treated fairly.

**REMITTANCES** should be made by Post Office Money Order or Express Money Order. For amounts up to 50 cents, clean, unused postage stamps will be accepted. Coin should not be sent by mail. Checks on local banks may be sent, which will be a great convenience to many customers. We do not accept responsibility for orders which never reach us.

**SHIPPING.**—We will use our best judgment as to the best way of sending orders when specific directions are not given. On large "prepaid" orders it is better to have them go by express, if your town is on a railroad—it is safer. We do not prepay express charges. If special directions are needed, send them explicitly and where express or freight office is different from post office, so state in space on our order sheet.

**SEEDS AND PLANTS BY MAIL.**—Postage should be added to prices given as we do not pay postage or express charges. Correspondents in foreign countries should add a sufficient amount for postage at the rate of 14c. per pound.

**THE PARCEL POST APPLIES TO PLANTS AND SEEDS.**—Postal rates are as follows: Owing to the convenience of having mail brought to your door by the rural delivery system, it is well to take advantage of the low rates.

20 pounds anywhere within 50 to 150 miles, 24c.

20 pounds 150 to 300 miles 44c and 1c for each additional pound up to 70 pounds.

Nothing heavier than 70 pounds may be mailed farther than 300 miles in one package.

The Eighth Zone includes Mexico and Canada.

**ZONE RATES.**—When it is required that postage be added to the purchase price of any commodity, note the distance you are from El Paso, see in which Zone you live. It is then easy to estimate the exact amount of postage required, or ask your postmaster.

**FOR PARCELS WEIGHING 8 OUNCES OR LESS,** containing seeds, bulbs or books only the rate of postage to all zones is 1 cent for two ounces or fraction. (Over 8 ounces the parcel post rates apply.)

DOMESTIC PARCEL POST RATES Our Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Roots, Books, Tools, etc., within the U. S. and Possessions	Insurance extra 3c for each package up to \$5.00, 5c up to \$25.00, 10c up to \$50.00	First pound or fraction	Each additional pounds or fraction
First Zone, El Paso and within 50 miles of El Paso	.....	7c	1c
Second Zone, within 50 to 150 miles of El Paso	.....	7c	1c
Third Zone within 150 to 300 miles of El Paso	.....	8c	2c
Fourth Zone within 300 to 600 miles of El Paso	.....	9c	4c
Fifth Zone within 600 to 1000 miles of El Paso	.....	10c	6c
Sixth Zone within 1000 to 1400 miles of El Paso	.....	11c	8c
Seventh Zone, within 1400 to 1800 miles of El Paso	.....	13c	10c
Eighth Zone, within all over 1800 miles of El Paso	.....	14c	14c

**NON-WARRANTY:** Note—There are so many contingencies to be encountered in growing plants from seed and in setting out plants that are dependent on the weather and other conditions over which we have no control, that success in planting is not altogether dependent on the seed or plant. We will send out only seed or plants which we believe will grow and produce the kind of plant and variety represented.



## SPECIAL LIST OF GOODS NOT ILLUSTRATED

From the articles as listed below you are able to select unique holiday gifts suitable for every one.

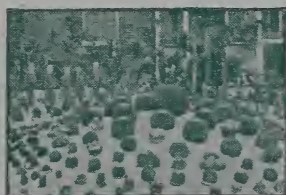
Each offering is the best obtainable and if not pleased you may return at once and money will be refunded. Each small article requires 25c extra for insured postage. All bulky, heavy articles are sent by express, charges collect.

No. 6990—Navajo Pillow Tops, 20x20, assorted colors, each	\$2.50
No. 6991—Navajo Runners, 20x40, assorted colors, each	4.50
Navajo Rugs, every color and weight, Grade C, per pound	3.50
Navajo Rugs, every color and weight, Grade B, per pound	2.75
Navajo Rugs, every color and weight, Grade A, per pound	3.00
Navajo Rugs, every color and weight, Grade AA, per pound	3.25
Navajo Rugs, every color and weight, Grade X, per pound	3.50
1A—Tortoise Shell Comb, each	1.75
1½—Miniature Oaxacas Rugs, each	2.50
2A—Tortoise Shell Comb, each	2.00
3A—Tortoise Shell Comb, each	2.00
4—Tortoise Shell Comb, each	1.50
4A—Tortoise Shell Comb, each	2.00
8A—Tortoise Shell Comb, each	2.50
9A—Tortoise Shell Comb, each	2.50
18B—Mexican Hats, each	.50
31—Maguey Purses, each	2.50
32—Peach Stone Monkeys	.25
34—Pinones	.50
36—Earthenware Ollita	.25
37—Earthenware Sombrero, each	.35
37B—Earthenware Sombrerito	.25
38—Casuelita Pintada, 3½" (toy dishes) per dozen	1.00
39—Earthenware Candlestick, pair	1.00
50—Imitation Pistol of Pottery, each	1.00
51—Mexican Powder Boxes	.75
59—Earthenware Whistles, per dozen	2.00
68—Pig Skin Tables, plain, each	9.50
73C—Canes thin size, "Snake," each	.75
79C—Canes, straight, "Tipos,"	2.50
80A—Beaded Belts, each	5.00
83C—Canes, thick size, "Snake"	3.00
84—Walking Canes, each	2.00
84B—Walking Canes, each	1.50
94—Costurero Basket, each	.75
303B—Lawn Handkerchiefs	.25
304B—Drawnwork Handkerchiefs	.50
307B—Drawnwork Handkerchiefs	.75
358—Handkerchiefs	1.00
371—Handkerchiefs	1.00
630—Incense Burner, each	2.25
700—6x6 Tapestry, per dozen, assorted, fine for Pillows	4.00
701—Tapestry Square, 10x10, per dozen, assorted	6.50
702—19x19 Tapestry, each	1.50
704—14x18 Tapestry, each	2.00
705—19x60 Tapestry, each	3.00
706—29x34 Tapestry, each	4.00
825B—Bull Fight Handkerchiefs, each	1.00
826B—Plain Silk Handkerchief in solid colors	1.00
911—Armadillo Basket	1.75
921B—Basket with Handle and Cover, each	1.25
924A—Maguey Ropes, extra long	2.00
930—Assortment of 30 Mexican Baskets	12.10

1125—Silver Chain with Clasp for Pendants .....	\$ .75
1536—Incense Burner, each .....	2.75
1541—Incense Burner, each .....	1.50
1873—Bull Fight Wax Figures .....	2.50
3007—Sandwich Basket, each .....	2.65
3116—Set of 5 Baskets, largest 5x9x2, per set .....	2.75
3139—Philippine Baskets, each .....	3.75
3305—Philippine Lamp Shades, each .....	3.50
3401X—Philippine Baskets, with Cover, each .....	4.50
3401—Philippine Basket, each .....	2.65
3402—Philippine Fan .....	.75
3419—Philippine Basket, each .....	3.75
3441—Philippine Basket, each .....	6.75
3723B—Melon Basket, each .....	1.75
4135—20x20 Center, Drawnwork, each .....	4.00
4952—Bull Fight Wax Figures, Handsome, each .....	1.50
5087—Chinese Glass Rings, 5½ in. in diameter, assorted colors, per 100 (25c each) .....	20.00
5509—Wood Puzzle .....	.25
7000—Chimayo Wool Pillow Top, 20x20 .....	2.00
7000B—Mexican Pillow Tops, 20x20 .....	1.75
7002—Chimayo Wool Scarf, 20x40 .....	4.00
7004—Chimayo Wool Runner, 20x60 .....	5.50
7023A—Silver Bracelet .....	1.50
7217—Flat Silver Ash Tray, each .....	5.00
7218—Silver Ash Tray, 3 rests and 3 feet, each .....	6.50
7219—Silver Ash Tray, 3 feet, each .....	6.00
7221—Silver Snake Brooch .....	.75
7663—Indian Moccasins, Baby's .....	1.25
7663—Indian Moccasins, Girl's .....	1.75
7663—Indian Moccasins, Lady's .....	2.25
7663—Indian Moccasins, Men's .....	2.75
8021—Pencil Sets .....	.75
8025—Gauze Sets for Tables .....	.98
8032—Silk Lantern .....	1.50
8107—Antimony Ash Tray .....	1.00
8110—Toy Balloons, each .....	.25
8155—Baseball Bone Favor .....	.10
8191—Fans, each .....	.25
8200—Japanese Hand Painted Screens, height 28", each .....	1.75
8410—Chinese Embroidered Shoes, pair .....	3.00
8525—Correspondence Cards, per dozen .....	6.75
9019—Japanese Silk Embroidered Scarf, 12x53, each .....	4.25
SKX—Casuelas (Mexican Bowls) per dozen .....	8.00
Agate Opals, 100 in package, per lot .....	7.00
Engretado Miniature Pottery (Toys for Children) per gross .....	6.00
Japanese Water Flowers—On being placed in water the small bits of paper and wood unfold into diminutive flowers. Packed in small papers, assorted, per dozen papers .....	.75
Oaxaca Rugs, made by Mexican Indians .....	\$15 to 35.00
Matrix Opals, 25 in package, per lot .....	6.50
Reconstructed Opals, 25 in package, per lot .....	4.50
Tortuga Opals, 6 in package, per lot .....	4.00



**ECHINOCEREUS RIGIDISSIMUS.** One of the most popular cacti found. Its spines alone make such an attractive display, every collector should have it in his collection. Its gorgeous blossoms as shown above makes it a perfect cacti to grow the year 'round. Have some fine large specimens, \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c down to 35c for the smallest.



## Fresh CACTUS SEED

(Good Mixture of All Varieties)

25c a Package



**OCCATILLOS.**—Very handsome for pot plants and rockeries: has handsome red blossom spikes in March and April, then the plant leaves out, making a decorative plant. 35c to \$1.50 up to \$5.00 for large specimens. Occatillos shown in background.



A Showy Window Display

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THIS catalog is dedicated to the lovers of the spiny cactus family — and to those that should be.

If we have written anything that will help them to be more successful in growing cacti we are repaid in full.

We feel that with our almost 35 years of collecting them over mountain and dale and observing their peculiarities, we should be able to give some information of value to the Fanciers not so fortunate to live where THEY GROW, as we do.

DESERT PLANT CO.

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Table Garden Planted in Mexican Pottery